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ABSTRACT

The principal objective of this project was to demonstrate a new approach to the delivery of vocational rehabilitation services in rural counties. A three-year Expansion Project was conducted in two typical rural counties of West Virginia, Pendleton and Gilmer Counties. Prior plans for delivery of services by means of itinerant counselors were replaced by a community-centered plan of operation. Vocational Rehabilitation Offices were established in the county seats of Franklin and Glenville, West Virginia. The offices were staffed with a counselor and a secretary, trained to perform clerical work and some specified case aide work activities. The offices performed a program for extension of Vocational Rehabilitation services to eligible handicapped individuals and a community relations program. Emphasis was placed on the delivery of services through inter-agency cooperation, approaches to increasing production and stressing prompt and thorough attention to referrals. (Author)

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A PROJECT FOR SERVING THE RURAL COUNTY

(PHASE II)

(SRS Grant No. 25-P-15325/3-03)

The Final Report of an Expansion Project

Conducted By

The West Virginia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

June 1, 1973 through May 31, 1976

July 1, 1976

Report Prepared by:
Program Development Section
State Board of Vocational Education
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
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SERVING THE RURAL COUNTY (Phase II)

(SRS Grant No. 25-P-15325/3-03)

I. Synopsis

The principal objective of this project was to demonstrate a new approach to the delivery of vocational rehabilitation services in rural counties. A three-year Expansion Project was conducted in two typical rural counties of West Virginia, Pendleton and Gilmer County. Prior plans for delivery of services by means of itinerant counselors were replaced by a community-centered plan of operation. Vocational Rehabilitation Offices were established in the county seats of Franklin and Glenville, West Virginia. The offices were staffed with a counselor and a secretary, trained to perform clerical work and some specified case aide work activities. The offices performed a program for extension of Vocational Rehabilitation services to eligible handicapped individuals and a community relations program. Emphasis was placed on the delivery of services through inter-agency cooperation, approaches to increasing production and stressing prompt and thorough attention to referrals. Supervision of the project was provided by District Supervisors, District VI, Keyser District Office, and District II, Clarksburg District Office.

II. Background Information

The delivery of vocational rehabilitation services to rural counties in West Virginia has been a major problem, in a state characterized by mountainous terrain and many sparsely populated areas. The following information gives data on the population of West Virginia and its distribution:

Total Population (1970) - 1,744,237

Land Area (square miles) - 24,084 - Population per sq. mi. - 71

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas - 4 cities

Cities having 25,000 Inhabitants - 7

Counties with no Urban Population - 20

The following table gives a comparison between 1960 and 1970 population for Pendleton and Gilmer Counties:

AGE GROUP	1960 POPULATION		1970 POPULATION		INCREASE OR DECREASE		% INCREASE OR DECREASE	
	Pendleton	Gilmer	Pendleton	Gilmer	Pendleton	Gilmer	Pendleton	Gilmer
Under 5	811	768	515	540	- 296	-228	- 36.5	-29.7
5 - 19	2,393	2,537	1,873	2,534	- 520	- 3	- 21.7	- 0.1
20 - 44	2,235	2,195	1,962	2,224	- 273	+ 29	- 12.2	+ 1.3
45 - 64	1,709	1,624	1,661	1,460	- 48	-164	- 2.8	+10.1
65 & Over	945	926	1,020	1,024	+ 75	+ 98	+ 7.0	+10.6
	8,093	8,050	7,031	7,782	-1,062	-268	- 13.1	- 3.3

For the purpose of the project just completed, the rural county was considered to be one which had no urban population and had less population per square mile than the state as a whole. By that standard, 20 of the 55 counties of West Virginia were considered to be rural.

Rural counties have in common many characteristics which pose special problems to the delivery of vocational rehabilitation services. Clients are widely scattered and frequently must travel long distances to see counselors and vice-versa. Travel is most difficult and many roads are narrow, steep and winding. A significant number of roads are unpaved and during winter months, these roads become treacherous and sometimes unpassable. Public transportation facilities are highly inadequate, and many clients live miles from public bus lines. Many localities have no air or rail passenger services, and resources for rehabilitation services are scarce or nonexistent. Disabled persons requiring special medical services, prosthetic appliances, training and related services must travel to distant communities. The level of community organization and social communication is low and employment

opportunities are scarce.

In 1969, the Regional Office of the Rehabilitation Services Administration conducted a program administrative review of services in West Virginia selecting urban and rural counties. This review team identified inadequate services of some aspects of the agency's services in rural counties. Findings indicated that services to clients are not consistently timely and suggested that factors other than the size of caseloads might have been responsible in part. Pendleton and Gilmer counties were selected for this particular project becuse of their being reasonably typical of the rural counties of West Virginia. Pendleton County is located in the southeastern part of the state. Its population in 1970 was 7,031 and this area was 697 square miles. Its rugged terrain is characterized by steep slopes rising from narrow valley floors to high ridges with elevations ranging from about 1,100 feet to 4,800 feet above sea level. Highways are steep and winding and chief among the county's industrial products are lumber, farming, shoes and tourism. The main highways serving the county are U. S. 33 and 220, and the Interstate and Appalachian Highways now under construction do not enter this county. There is no rail service or airport facilities in the county. Of the county's chief industries, Hanover Shoes employs approximately 450 people; Franklin Enterprises 40; and Franklin Garmet 75. 1970 data reveals that 28.7% of the 1,782 families in Pendleton County are below the poverty level of $3,745. Since there was no medical facility in Pendleton County, the residents had to travel 60 miles to Elkins, 30 miles to Petersburg or 40 miles to Harrisonburg, Virginia, to obtain hospital and specialist services. There are three physicians in Pendleton County, three dentists and one optometrist.

Gilmer County is located in the West-Central portion of the state. Its population in 1970 was 7,782 with an area of 342.40 square miles. Its rugged terrain is characterized by steep slopes rising from narrow valley floors to high ridges. Highways are steep and winding and chief among the county's industrial products are petroleum, natural gas, coal and lumber. Chief agricultural products are hay

and grain, livestock, poultry, and dairying. Main highways serving the county are U. S. Routes 33 and 119 and State Route 5. There are no hospital facilities with the closest hospital located 20 miles from the County Seat, Glenville, in Grantsville. There are four physicians located in Gilmer County to serve the population of 7,782 or one physician to approximately 1,945 people. In comparison, the the national ratio in 1971 was one physician to 650 people and the state ratio was one physician to 1,100 people. The nearest cities of 25,000 or more are Clarksburg, 58 miles from Glenville, and Parkersburg, 76 miles from Glenville. The nearest Vocational Rehabilitation Office was located at Clarksburg.

It was and is the mandate of the West Virginia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to provide services to all handicapped citizens of West Virginia. Our agency does aspire to a condition in which a person living in any given locality in the State will have just as good an opportunity for services as a person living in any other locality.

To meet the needs of this mandate, Serving the Rural County-Phase I was established by an Expansion Grant Program (SRS Grant No. 25-P-65287/3-03) on February 1, 1971. This expansion project was established in Webster County, West Virginia, and was in operation from February 1, 1971, to January 31, 1974. Early in the Webster County Project, it was determined that one program element was not sufficient to fully test the hypothesis that the DVR should plan to establish an office in each of the fifty-five counties in the state, preferably at the county seats. Therefore, an Expansion Grant Program Proposal was submitted and approved. Entitled, Serving the Rural County-Phase II (SRS Grant No. 25-P-15325/3-03), the Gilmer County Element and the Pendleton County Element was established on June 1, 1973, to run to May 31, 1976. The Webster County Project was the prototype for the Gilmer County and the Pendleton County Elements.

III. Project Plans

The West Virginia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation applied for and was awarded an expansion grant for a three year project, beginning June 1, 1973,

and ending May 31, 1976. The total project cost was $288,231. . The budget provided for personnel, office space, travel, and case services. With respect to personnel, the plan called for employment of a counselor and a counselor's assistant. The Project Proposal contained the following statements pertaining to the purpose of the project:

> The primary purpose will be to deliver vocational rehabilitation services to all eligible handicapped individuals in Gilmer and Pendleton counties.
>
> Ancillary purposes will be:
>
> 1. Promote and support the development of community services for the handicapped, including rehabilitation facilities;
> 2. Develop more favorable conditions in the community for rehabilitation of the handicapped by means of public education;
> 3. Represent the agency at the local level in many of its relationships; and
> 4. Contribute to the general economic and social development of the community.

With respect to methodology, the Project Proposal contained the following provisions:

1. Establish an office at the county seat;
2. The staff of the project will consist of a counselor and a counselor's assistant;
3. The counselor will establish his residence at the county seat and take an active part in community life;
4. The counselor will carry a caseload and provide the full range of vocational rehabilitation services;
5. The counselor will promote and support the development of community services, including rehabilitation facilities;

6. Public education will be an integral part of the project;
7. Vocational Rehabilitation of public assistance recipients will be a major emphasis area of the project; and
8. Prepare project records and reports.

Prior to the initiation of the Special Project, Pendleton County and Gilmer County were being served by itinerant counselors traveling from the Keyser District Office and the Clarksburg District Office. Many disadvantages were identified to the present delivery system, some of which are as follows:

1. It was difficult for the counselor to get to his clients and for clients to get to the counselor. Often travel involved considerable hardship and loss of time for the counselor or client.
2. It was difficult for the counselor to maintain relationships with co-operating agencies.
3. Since the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation had no offices or facilities in Pendleton County or Gilmer County, it lacked "visibility" in the community.
4. As counselors were not residents of the county, there was little opportunity to participate in community affairs and become a part of the social structure of the community.
5. This detachment from the community reduced the agency's effectiveness in advocacy, public education, rendering indirect services to handicapped persons by consultation to other agencies and organizations, and encouraging and supporting the development of community based rehabilitation facilities and workshops. As the development of a strategy of serving a rural area evolved, the focal point of the strategy was the county. The agency regards the county as a community with its own unique personality, and the prime objective became one of which to operate a rehabilitation program which would make its maximum contribution to the life and development of the community. This involved two major areas of emphasis:

(a) Delivering vocational rehabilitation services to eligible handicapped individuals; and

(b) Participating actively in the life of the community and making available to the community all of the resources of the state agency.

IV. Notes on the Proceedings

A. Beginning Date. The official beginning date of the project was June 1, 1973. The Gilmer County Branch Office opened its doors on December 12, 1972 with the assignment of Mr. Dennis Myers as the Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor. Mr. Myers underwent extensive training and the project was in full-swing by the beginning date of the project. The Pendleton County Office officially opened on October 2, 1972, with the assignment of Robert Burke, Counselor-in-Charge.

Mr. Burke was a native of Morgan County with a bachelor's degree from West Virginia University. Since Mr. Burke had previously been coming to the Pendleton County area on an itinerant basis, it was felt that he would be able to initiate the program without any delay in familiarizing himself with the county and its officials.

Since the project called for the employment of a stenographer, who was a native of Pendleton County, Mrs. Peggy Kimble, who was born and reared in the county, was interviewed and hired. Even though Mrs. Kimble had no work experience, she did complete one year of post-secondary secretarial training at a nearby vocational school.

Mr. Dennis Myers, Rehabilitation Counselor II, was assigned as the Counselor-in-Charge of the Glenville Office and assumed these duties on December 12, 1972. A graduate of Glenville State College, Mr. Myers was familiar with the area. He also held a Master of Arts Degree from Marshall University, majoring in Special Education. He had served the West Virginia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation for two years as an Industrial Therapist at Spencer State Hospital. Mr. Myers did operate this office without the benefit of secretarial help until March 16, 1973, when Pamela Crislip was hired as a full-time Stenographer.

B. Setting up the Offices. For the Glenville Office, it was decided that the most ideal location available in the community was in the second floor of the Gilmer County Medical Center on Walnut Street. This location is situated on street level with ample space for current needs and future expansion. This site also had ample parking and was readily accessible for the handicapped. The rent appeared to be reasonable and a lease agreement was finalized on October 18, 1972. The lessor, Gilmer County Medical Center, Inc., did agree to plans for renovation of the site to make it compatible for a Vocational Rehabilitation Office. The present site of the Gilmer County Branch Office continues to be located at 494 Walnut Street, Glenville, West Virginia.

With the completion of the new Gilmer County Medical Center facility on Mineral Road, Glenville, West Virginia, in November, 1974, the existing space in the Walnut Street Building was leased by the West Virginia Department of Welfare. The relationship between the Department of Welfare and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has improved greatly since November, 1974. The close proximity of these two agencies has resulted in a very smooth, cooperative arrangement in serving the handicapped citizens of Gilmer County.

The Franklin Office was established on Spruce Street approximately one half block from the business section. This office was on the first floor which enabled the severely handicapped to enter the office without difficulty.

C. Staff Training. Mr. Myers, Counselor, was provided the following opportunities for training services:

1. September 1, 1972 - November 1, 1972, training in the Clarksburg District Office under the District Supervisor.
2. November 1, 1972 - December 12, 1972, Regional Counselor Training Program, Fishersville, Virginia.
3. December 12, 1972 - February 12, 1972, Supervised Field Practice under the direction of the District Supervisor.

Mr. Myers also participated in numerous in-service training sessions on both the State and District levels.

Mrs. Crislip participated in local and District in-service training sessions to better prepare herself to perform the duties as a stenographer and part-time case aide.

Since Mr. Burke had been an employee of the Agency since July 1, 1969, no special training was needed before placement in Franklin.

In regards to Mrs. Kimble, she received two weeks of orientation and training in the District Office at Keyser.

D. Developing the Work Plan. The state agency established new territories with all expenditures from the project authorized from these territories. (Terr. 264 and 664). Offices were established at the county seats of Franklin, West Virginia, and Glenville, West Virginia. The project served all categories of eligible handicapped individuals, with the exception of blind and visually impaired and the deaf and hearing impaired, and offered the full range of vocational rehabilitation services. Special counselors serving the Deaf and Hearing Impaired and the Blind and Visually Impaired from the Clarksburg and Keyser District Offices continued to serve such clients in the counties served by the Rural County Project counselors. Ultimately, the staff consisted of a counselor and a clerical worker. Supervision was required on the part of district supervisors in view of the uniqueness and innovative approaches to be developed in this project operation.

A summary of the principal objectives of the project follows:

1. To increase the number of persons served and rehabilitated each year;
2. To increase the depth and breadth of services to individuals and the proportion of severely disabled persons served;
3. To maintain a favorable production/cost ratio;
4. To demonstrate the effectiveness of a planned program for cooperation with other agencies;

5. To demonstrate the effectiveness of an approach to case work production involving; (a) emphasis on prompt and thorough services to each person referred; and (b) de-emphasis of production goals and to demonstrate the effectiveness of a planned community relations program in a rural county.

When the program was initiated, Pendleton County was served from the Keyser District Office, a distance of 70 miles from Franklin. The counselor traveled to Pendleton County once a week to serve his client. The Agency believed that by the establishment of an office in the county, it could serve more clients, serve them better and achieve greater cost effectiveness. In FY 1971 and 1972, there were a total of 27 cases closed rehabilitated, which is an average of 13.5. During the three years the counselor served in Pendleton County full time, a total of 75 people were rehabilitated with an average of 25 per year.

Before the project was initiated, Gilmer County was served from the Clarksburg Branch Office, a distance of 58 miles from Glenville. The counselor travelled to Gilmer County twice monthly to serve his clients. The agency believed that the establishment of an office in the heart of the county would better meet the requirements of our mandate of equal opportunity for services for handicapped people living in any locality in the state. In 1971, under the old system, the agency closed 13 cases rehabilitated. The average for the period 1967 to 1972 was 21.5 cases per year. During the three year duration of the project, the counselor closed 140 cases rehabilitated. Not only were more people served, but the quality of rehabilitation services was improved. The average for the three year project period increased to 46.6 cases closed rehabilitated per year.

E. Case Work System. The project complied with the regular requirements for case work records and reports for federal requirements for reporting on expansion grants. The counselor-in-charge prepared quarterly progress reports in keeping

with an established practice under the Agency's expansion program. In addition to the ordinary case work procedures, the project staff gave particular attention to the utilization of community resources, rehabilitation education activities, specialized efforts toward job placement for handicapped clients, and improved identification of the proper role and function of a rehabilitation clerical worker.

F. Staff Changes. On September 2, 1975, Mrs. Carla Conaway was employed as the Stenographer in the Glenville Project Office. The vacancy was created by the granting of maternity leave and subsequent resignation of Mrs. Pam Crislip. With an Associate Degree in Secretarial Science from Glenville State College, Mrs. Conaway did bring excellent credentials to this position and has performed very admirably.

On December 1, 1975, Mr. William H. Cutlip was transferred to the Gilmer County Project as the Counselor-in-Charge. This vacancy resulted from the promotion of Mr. Dennis Myers to the Rehabilitation Administrator position in charge of the Logan Branch Office. Having been a counselor with the West Virginia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation for approximately six (6) years prior to assuming this position, Mr. Cutlip brought considerable experience to the project. He also has a Master of Arts Degree in Rehabilitation Counseling from West Virginia University. These factors have led to a smooth change over in the continuing provision of services to the handicapped citizens of Gilmer County.

V. Results, Problems and Findings

Officially, the beginning date of this three-year project was May 1, 1973 and the ending date was scheduled for May 31, 1976. However, after careful study the State Agency decided to discontinue the Franklin Office (Pendleton County) effective May 31, 1975 at the close of the second project year.

The primary reason for this decision resided in the area of a lack of referrals (that is, case finding) to substantiate continued support of this program element on a cost benefit analysis basis. The Counselor, District Supervisor, State Office

Field Services and Program Development Personnel attempted various approaches and gave support to the resolution of this problem. The only factor identified which might have accounted for a lack of referrals in Pendleton County revolved around cultural factors of the population. Some demographic data indicated the younger population tended to migrate from the county upon completion of public school training, the overall population was of an older age group, and the make-up of the population was agrarian with a large amount of pride and tended to be hesitant to seek help from others.

The Glenville Office (Gilmer County) was discontinued as an Innovation and Expansion Grant Project effective May 31, 1975, but continued to operate as a Branch Office under the regular field program with Section 110 Funding.

The Franklin Office began with 45 clients (status 00-24). Over the next three years in which the counselor worked full time in Pendleton County, two of which were under the project grant, a total of 228 clients were served and 75 rehabilitated.

One of the innovative features of the project was an intensified effort to demonstrate the effectiveness of a planned community relations program in the rural county. The following table reflects public relations activities during the duration of the project:

ACTIVITY (Franklin Office)	Attendance
Office Visitors (10-2-72 - 5-31-73)	201
Office Visitors (6-1-73 - 5-31-74)	358
Office Visitors (6-1-74 - 5-31-75)	401
Onego Home Demonstration Club	30
Upper Tract Ruritans	34
T. V. Interview WSVA	--
Junior Class Franklin	103
Franklin Lions	21
Spruce Knob Ruritans	42
Pendleton County Ministerial Association	8
Ruddle Home Demonstration Club	18
Franklin Home Demonstration Club	16
Seneca P.T.A.	63
Franklin P.T.A.	39
Franklin High Freshmen	97

In addition to the above, contact was made with all physicians and hospitals in the area, all employers in Pendleton County, as well as all cooperative agencies.

The main problem experienced in the Pendleton County Element was obtaining referrals. Without clients to work with, the projected 35 closures per year was never achieved. After three years of intensive public relations work, the problems of referrals still remained.

The Glenville Office began with approximately 40 active cases from the regular caseload of Gilmer County which were transferred and established as a new territory, previously served by the Clarksburg District Office. Over the three year project period, the Expansion Grant Project served 526 clients and rehabilitated 140 clients into substantial, gainful occupations. As of June 1, 1976, 53 cases (status 10-24) and 83 cases (status 00-06) remained in the project caseload (Total=136).

During fiscal year 1974, the Gilmer County Project accomplished 40 "Rehabilitations," which does correspond to approximately 520 cases per 100,000 population. The quotient for the entire state of West Virginia was 475 and the national quotient was 170 "Rehabilitations" per 100,000 population. These statistics appear to be significant as the primary purpose of this Project was to provide services to all handicapped citizens of West Virginia, irregardless of their place of residence. This data also shows that a rural county can support a rehabilitation office, with the important consideration of a relatively small population base. Selected statistics of a demographic nature of the 140 persons rehabilitated during the project period may be found in Appendix I.

A major problem found in this project was the acute transportation problem of a rural area. There are fewer resources for public transportation and disabled people have to travel long distances to facilities for services. The Webster County Project (Serving the Rural County - Phase I) attempted to solve this problem by assigning a Case Aide to drive in their area. This attempt met with mixed results. We are still studying this problem to try and develop a system that will meet the transportation needs of the handicapped people in Gilmer County.

Another major problem area is placement. During the first year of the project, all placements made directly by the Rehabilitation Counselor, were made outside the boundaries of the County. As Gilmer County is a rural county with very little industrial growth, possibilities for placement are limited. With an excellent public information program, this situation has improved somewhat, but still is a major concern when attempting to rehabilitate "severely disabled" people.

VI. Plan for Continuing Project Activities

The West Virginia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation will continue to operate the Glenville Office under its regular program with regular funding.

1. In addition, the Agency will continue to explore extending the prototype program to 17 other West Virginia counties which are classified as rural.
2. We will conduct staff development activities to carry out what we have learned from this project and share significant information with the agency in general.
3. Pertinent findings and conclusions will be shared with other state agencies regarding the outcome of the project's activities.
4. We plan to continue to strengthen the service delivery system to as many rural counties as possible, as quickly as possible.
5. Studies will continue into the transportation problem in rural counties, with hopes of developing an acceptable solution.
6. Several requests from other states regarding the operation of this program have been received and appropriate information is being shared with these states regarding the outcome of the project's activities.

Appendix A (Gilmer County)

Case Services Data

Data on General Workloads for Gilmer County
for Fiscal Years 1969 through 1976

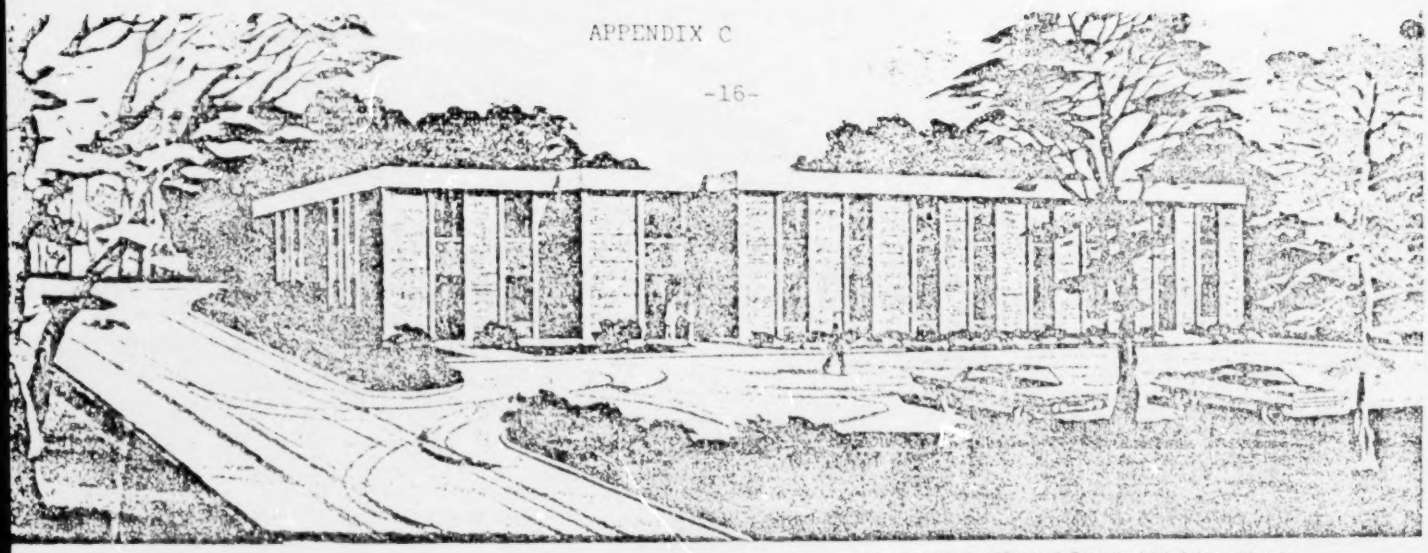
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Cases on Hand at end of Fiscal Year:								
a. Pre-Service (Statuses 00-06)	16	12	12	23	36	81	70	78
b. In-Service (Statuses 10-24)	28	20	24	17	30	60	54	53
c. Total	44	32	36	40	66	141	124	131
Total Rehabilitated During Year	29	30	13	9	10	40	50	40
Total Cases Served During Year (cases on hand plus cases rehabilitated)	73	62	49	49	76	181	174	171
Total New Referrals During Year	38	57	57	31	36	176	142	121

*Data ends 6/01/76, the ending date of the Project.

Appendix B

County Income and Retail Sales, 1970

County	Total Personal Income (Millions)	Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars)	Mean Family Income (Dollars)	Median Family Income (Dollars)	Retail Sales (Thousands)
Barbour	$ 30.0	$2,139	$6,307	$5,324	$ 12,801
Braxton	20.7	2,345	6,843	4,502	14,307
Calhoun	13.1	1,960	5,786	4,504	5,522
Clay	12.1	1,296	5,061	4,179	5,020
Doddridge	13.3	2,091	6,196	5,896	4,267
Fayette	132.5	2,693	6,875	6,034	64,005
Gilmer	13.3	1,710	5,447	4,485	6,777
Grant	28.8	3,344	6,542	5,329	9,036
Greenbrier	72.8	2,267	7,155	6,016	47,188
Hampshire	24.4	2,078	6,866	6,119	9,538
Hardy	16.5	1,961	6,245	5,300	8,534
Harrison	245.2	3,354	8,385	7,717	134,285
Jackson	66.3	3,168	8,093	7,959	23,845
Jefferson	61.7	2,898	8,719	7,721	30,120
Kanawha	880.3	3,832	9,625	8,669	442,262
Lewis	45.8	2,563	6,879	5,919	22,339
Lincoln	26.5	1,390	5,924	5,058	11,044
Logan	127.6	2,755	7,488	7,077	62,248
Marion	140.1	2,763	8,266	7,807	94,376
Mason	214.1	3,486	7,124	7,124	24,347
McDowell	65.1	2,674	6,624	5,868	56,224
Mercer	175.6	2,775	8,000	6,945	100,400
Mineral	55.9	2,417	7,905	7,548	21,837
Mingo	69.3	2,091	6,152	5,127	47,188
Monongalia	182.8	2,967	8,763	7,758	87,599
Monroe	18.8	1,663	6,279	5,516	9,036
Morgan	19.5	2,164	7,539	6,897	7,530
Nicholas	66.0	2,935	7,055	6,623	25,351
Pendleton	13.4	1,907	6,459	5,359	5,522
Pleasants	20.1	2,767	8,643	8,235	8,283
Pocahontas	18.4	2,067	5,940	5,089	7,781
Preston	52.9	2,076	6,564	5,626	20,331
Putnam	97.5	3,525	8,354	8,156	17,319
Raleigh	190.9	2,720	7,544	6,737	85,380
Randolph	57.3	2,327	6,776	5,979	22,128
Ritchie	23.0	2,756	6,101	5,691	10,793
Roane	22.0	2,267	6,195	5,517	14,559
Summers	25.7	1,942	6,191	5,139	13,554
Taylor	33.0	2,305	7,197	6,644	15,913
Tucker	20.0	2,685	6,159	5,243	8,032
Tyler	24.5	3,466	7,614	7,364	9,287
Upshur	42.5	2,224	6,835	6,228	24,347
Webster	19.2	1,950	5,519	4,239	9,036
Wetzel	69.2	2,964	8,725	8,135	24,347
Wirt	7.3	1,751	6,359	5,699	1,506
Wood	494.3	3,437	9,479	8,766	149,345
Wyoming	83.6	2,776	7,295	7,294	33,393
The State	5,297.0	3,021	8,195	7,415	2,510,000



Photos courtesy of Robert J. Bennett, A.I.A. & Associates, Inc. Morgantown, West Va.

Rural projects, such as the Gilmer County Rural Project in West Virginia, have been able to meet the challenge of serving severely disabled people. Through a concentrated public relations effort, the community now considers VR a valued resource.

Rural rehabilitation "Opens Every Door"

Dennis Myers

In this era of accountability, rehabilitation administrators are taking a long, hard look at the problem of delivery of services to severely disabled vocationally handicapped individuals. It has long been recognized that handicapped individuals in metropolitan areas get better quality services from VR than those individuals living in rural counties. In the latter, medical resources are limited; public transportation is poor or nonexistent; and a rehabilitation counselor enters the community only two or three days a month. The current trend is to evaluate the problems encountered in rural counties and determine the feasibility, including cost factors, of full-time service to the long neglected disabled rural county resident.

Time and Distance

For years itinerant counselors have traveled 40-60 miles to serve residents of rural counties. Because travel time consumed most of the day, the counselor may have less than four hours of client contact two or three times each month. This left little time to develop working relationships with other cooperating social service agencies. Because of this limited community contact, services resulted in indirect and unintended exclusion of severely disabled residents, who were unable to travel to the itinerant station, in favor of the less severely disabled, more mobile, client.

Open Every Door

In West Virginia, small branch offices located in the heart of rural counties are quickly overcoming many of the barriers facing itinerant counselors. In accordance with the recommendations of *Open Every Door*, the goal fostered by the Statewide Planning Project (1966-68), West Virginians living in rural areas can receive "just as good an opportunity for services as a person living in any other locality." (Project Narrative: Serving the Rural County—Phase II).

The rural branch office of the West Virginia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation is located in Glenville, the county seat of Gilmer County. A full-time counselor or counselor aide is available to the public five days per week, eight hours per day. The objectives of the project are:

1. The primary purpose will be to deliver vocational rehabilitation services to all eligible handicapped individuals in the county.
2. Promote and support the development of community services for the handicapped, including rehabilitation facilities.

Since 1968, a medical center has been under construction in Glenville and is scheduled to open in October of this year. The center has been a community effort with matching federal funds. The lower floor of the two-story structure will house the health department which has justified expending state funds as well.

Two physicians are currently working in the county under the auspices of the National Health Service Corps, a branch of the Public Health Service. Their salaries are paid by the Service, and fees they receive from patient care are turned back into the medical center effort. After a two-year period, the community is also to repay to the government the physicians' salaries or justify the amount in the purchase of equipment, according to James Piper, M.D., one of the the physicians involved. Ed.

3. Develop more favorable conditions in the community for rehabilitation of the handicapped by means of public education.
4. Represent the agency at the local level in many of its relationships.
5. Contribute to the general economic and social development of the community.

Full Range of Services

In order to carry out the specific duties of the project, the counselor in charge provides a full range of rehabilitation services. He is provided with a full-time stenographer who spends half time on clerical duties and half time with counselor aide duties including initial intakes, scheduling diagnostic evaluations, and arranging appropriate social services at the direction of the counselor.

While the office has greatly facilitated the counselor's work, he is still confronted with the problem of distance and faces 20-40 mile trips daily. Client visitations to the VR office are scheduled carefully so the counselor and client can work as a team to overcome transportation problems. Field trips by the counselor, likewise, are carefully planned to make optimum use of time and energy.

Medical services are also complicated by distance. A general medical examination can be obtained in the community, but specialist examinations require a 50-60 mile trip from the VR office plus the distance from the client's home. Thus, a portion of the counselor's allocation must still be set aside to overcome distance.

Rewarding Results

Although there are many problems facing a counselor in a rural setting, the results are rewarding. During the first twelve months in operation, the Glenville Branch Office received 179 referrals. Physicians accounted for the largest portion of the referrals with the W.Va. Department of Welfare referring slightly fewer. As the public education program initiated by the counselor continues, self-referrals increase.

While continuing to work with all disability classifications, they are particularly emphasizing services to the more severely disabled population of the county.

As one would expect, the closure rate has reached record heights following a one-year effort. In 1933-38, only six persons in Gilmer County received rehabilitation services. Since then the average number of closures per year has been 19. This year the new project has rehabilitated 40 clients into productive status. Ten of the reported closures resulted from services provided to severely disabled persons identified through new federal guidelines.

One severely disabled rheumatoid arthritic client, wheelchair bound for 30 years, has added a new dimension to her life as the result of VR services. She is now taking care of a severely disabled husband and a severely disabled child while earning extra money by piecing quilt tops. A mentally retarded male is presently employed in janitorial services with advancement opportunities being considered by the employer. A severely disabled cardiac victim has been placed in self-employment status. A moderately retarded male is employed as a farm helper, earning enough money to help support his disabled mother.

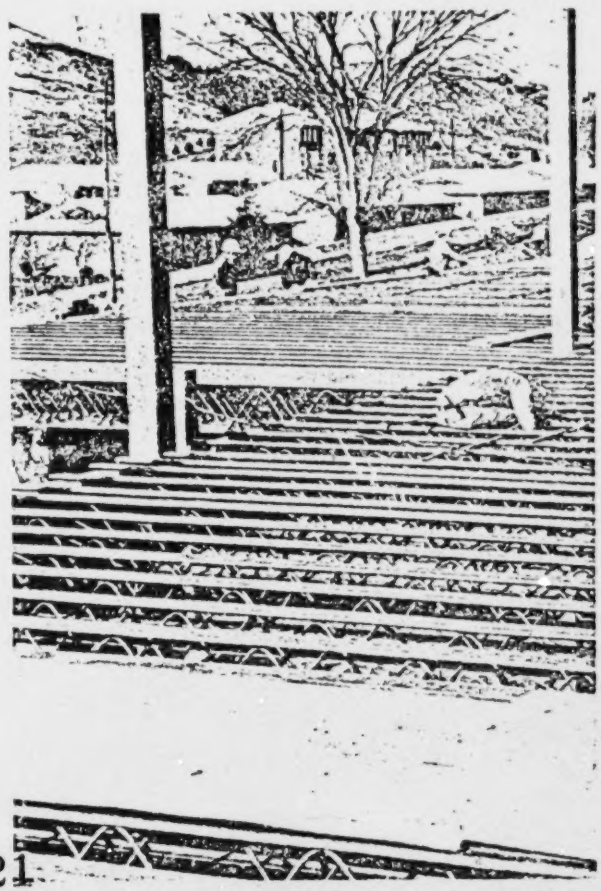
Educate the Public

Public education plays a vital role in the rural setting. The first obstacle encountered was to overcome the confusion of associating rehabilitation services with charity or welfare. Through a monthly column in the local newspaper, the community is kept informed. Public speaking engagements, utilization of VR awards programs, community development projects, advisory committee activities, and employer contacts are all used to explain VR involvement and services.

This promotional activity has also centered more attention on the needs of handicapped people. The mayor has agreed to mark reserved parking for the severely disabled; the Gilmer County Medical Center is ramped and has accessible toilet facilities; the counselor instructs a senior practicum course at Glenville State College which includes a section on VR services; workshops for specific disability groups are helping clients learn from medical and rehabilitation personnel; a complete survey of employment opportunities available in Gilmer County has been compiled; counselors specializing in services to the blind and deaf are more readily available.

One may ask why a rehabilitation counselor would consider moving into rural West Virginia to develop a rehabilitation program. The answer is relatively simple. People in small, self-contained rural communities are *involved*. They assist the counselor in developing community resources for the handicapped. They are vitally interested in showing other rural counties just how well they can accept the new state legislation. The people of Gilmer County function much like the large family with each member of the community vitally interested in helping other members of that community. All of this, coupled with the sincere efforts of VR, means results.

Serving the rural county is a challenge. The results are worth the effort. ■



APPENDIX D

Glenville Democrat December 28, 1972

New Vocational Rehab Office Opens In Glenville, Headed by GSC Grad

Dennis Myers, a Glenville State College graduate and a native of Charleston, has been named as counselor in a new rural area office opened here December 11 by the West Virginia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

The Glenville office is one of three such offices in the state designed to demonstrate a new approach to providing rehabilitation services to citizens in rural areas. The other "outreach" offices are located in Franklin and in Webster Springs.

Myers, 26, graduated from college here in 1968 and earned a Master's degree in Special Education from Marshall University in 1970. He has taken graduate work in pyschiatric rehabilitation at the University of Virginia and completed training as a regional counselor at Virginia Commonwealth University. He is married to the former Sherel Lawson of Spencer. They are the parents of a baby girl, Donna Elizabeth, and reside on Main St. in Glenville.

Myers said that the West Virginia Agency hopes to deliver vocational rehabilitation services to all eligible handicapped persons in the area on the basis of individual need, availability of funds and departmental guidelines. To be eligible to receive services, a person must have a physical or mental disability causing a vocational handicap and there must be a reasonable expectation that the individual can be productively employed as a result of a rehabilitation program. Productive employment can include the role of homemaker, farming or unpaid family worker, Myers added.

During the period July 1971 to July 1972, the Division provided services to 49 persons in Gilmer County. There was an active caseload of 33 persons when Myers opened his office here two weeks ago. Since that time, seven new cases have been added. Myers feels once the public is aware that rehabilitation services are available that the caseload here will increase substantially and that the rural office concept will have been proven successful.

"I want to stress that any physician, agency or resident in this area should feel free to refer persons to us for consultation and determination as to eligibility for our services," Myers said.

The local Vocational Rehabilitation office is located in the Gilmer County Medical Center building on Walnut St.

APPENDIX E

Glenville Democrat

December 10, 1975

New Rehabilitation Counselor chosen

"My job requires me to provide service to disabled persons in helping them get back to work in Gilmer County," says William Cutlip the new Rehabilitation Counselor III.

He replaces Dennis Myers and has been involved with the Rehabilitation Program for the past six years. Cutlip worked at the Moundsville Penitentiary for two and one-half years and at the Rehabilitation Center in Institute, West Virginia for three and one-half years before coming to Gilmer County.

Cutlip, 29, his wife Nancy and their two-year-old daughter, Erin, are presently residing in Weston and plan on moving to Glenville as soon as they find a place to live.

His father is Harley Cutlip, who is the former Director of Jackson Mill 4-H where he held the post for 20 years.

William Cutlip,
New Rehabilitation Counselor

Appendix F

GILMER COUNTY

1. Population (1970): 7,782

2. AreaA 342.2 square miles

3. Density: 23 persons per square mile

4. County Seat: Glenville

5. Municipalities:

	Population (1970)
Glenville	2,183
Sand Fork (Layopolis)	252

6. Legislators:

State Senate 13th Senatorial Districe	William R. Sharpe, Jr. (D) Weston
House of Delegates	Billy B. Burke (D) Glenville Harold Long (D) Little Birch

7. Courts:

14th Judicial Circuit (Braxton, Clay, Gilmer, Webster)
Judge William M. Kidd, Sutton

8. Secondary School:

Gilmer County High School

9. College:

Glenville State College

10. Newspapers:

A. Daily

None

B. Weekly

Glenville Democrat
Glenville Pathfinder

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11. Radio Stations:

None

12. Welfare:

A. Caseload (as of March 31, 1976)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	AFDC	AFDCU	TOTAL MO. AWARDS
No. Cases	80	20	$13,325.00
No. Individuals Served	230	91	$ 4,511.00

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (Rent, Utilities, Food, Medical, etc.)

No. Cases	14	$359.00 Total Awards
No. Individuals Served	62	

FOOD STAMPS		STAMP VALUE
No. Cases	525	$735,194.00
No. Individuals Served	1911	

OTHER PROGRAMS

1.	Crippled Children	38
2.	Medicaid (SSIS, etc.)	625
3.	Foster Care Placements	45
4.	Adult Family Care Placements (Adults)	8
5.	Nursing Home Placements	5
6.	Medical Transportation	25
7.	Chore Service	28
8.	Youth Services (Juvenile Court)	18

B. Plan for Delivery of Services

Gilmer County is in Area 14 of the Department of Welfare which serves also Calhoun County. The area office is in Grantsville. The Glenville Satellite Office is maintained with the following staff:

3 Social Workers
1 Probation Officer
1 Trip Worker
1 Crippled Children's Nurse
1 WIN Worker
5 Eligibility Workers
2 Typists

F-3

13. Physicians:

Dr. Thomas Gross----------Glenville
Dr. Thomas Heller----------Glenville
Dr. Louis Manley----------Glenville
Dr. V. E. Hoefer----------Glenville

14. Dentists:

Dr. Thomas Wilkerson----------Glenville
Dr. John Westfall----------Glenville

Appendix G (Gilmer County)

*DISABILITIES OF CLIENTS SERVED

Disabling Condition	Number
Blindness, Both Eyes	1
Blindness, One Eye	7
Other Visual Impairments	36
Deafness, Able to Talk	1
Other Hearing Impairments	9
Orthopedic Impairment - 3 or more limbs	19
Orthopedic Impairment - 1 upper and 1 lower limb	5
Orthopedic Impairment - 1 or both upper limbs	14
Orthopedic Impairment - 1 or both lower limbs	33
Other Orthopedic Impairments	68
Amputation - one or both lower extremities	3
Psychotic Disorders	8
Psychoneurotic Disorders	17
Alcoholism	3
Drug Addiction	1
Personality Disorders	9
Mental Retardation, Mild	31
Mental Retardation, Moderate	5
Mental Retardation, Severe	1
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1
Hay Fever and Asthma	2
Other Allergies	1
Diabetes Mellitus	20
Other Endocrine System Disorders	2
Avitaminoses and Other Metabolic Diseases	1
Haemophilia	1
Anemia and Other Diseases of Blood	4
Epilepsy	11
Other Disorders of Nervous System	7
Congenital Heart Disease	7
Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease	2
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3
Other Diseases or Conditions of Heart	16
Hypertensive Heart Disease	8
Other Hypertensive Disease	6
Other Conditions of Circulatory System	3
Tuberculosis	2
Emphysema	6
Pneumoconiosis and Asbestosis	1
Chronic Bronchitis and Sinusitis	9
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	22
Conditions of Teeth and Supporting Structures	31
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	21
Chronic Enteritis and Ulcerative Colitis	3

	Number
Hernia	5
Colostomies	1
Other Conditions of Digestive System	15
Conditions of Genito-Urinary System	6
Cleft Palate and Harelip	1
Other Speech Impairments	2
Other Diseases and Conditions of Skin and Celluar Tissue	5
Other Disabling Diseases and Conditions	37
	533

*These are the disabilities of all cases referred during the project period.

Appendix H (Gilmer County)

REFERRAL SOURCES OF CLIENTS SERVED

Referral Source	Number
College or University	1
Elementary or High School	7
Mental Hospital	1
General Hospital	2
Other Hospital or Clinic	27
Rehabilitation Facility	2
State Crippled Children's Agency	2
Other Public Health Department	2
Public Welfare Agency	93
Social Security Disability Determination	129
Workmen's Compensation	4
State Employment Service	1
Correctional Institution	1
Other Public Organization or Agency	9
Artificial Appliance Company	2
Other Private Organization or Agency	2
Self-Referred Person	122
Physician	84
Other Individual Not Elsewhere Classifiable	42
	533

Appendix I

RURAL COUNTIES IN WEST VIRGINIA (Counties with no urban population and density less than the State average of 71 persons per square mile - 1970)

County	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Population	Density
Barbour	345	14,030	41
Boone	506	25,118	49
Braxton	520	12,666	24
Calhoun	280	7,046	25
Clay	347	9,330	27
Doddridge	322	6,389	20
Gilmer	342	7,782	23
Grant	478	8,607	18
Hampshire	641	11,710	18
Hardy	576	8,855	15
Lincoln	437	18,912	43
Monroe	474	11,272	24
Morgan	231	8,547	37
Pendleton	697	7,031	10
Pleasants	135	7,274	54
Pocahontas	943	8,870	9
Ritchie	455	10,145	22
Roane	486	14,111	30
Tucker	422	7,447	18
Webster	559	9,809	17
Wirt	234	4,154	18

Appendix J (Gilmer County)

SELECTED STATISTICS ON THE 140 PERSONS
CLOSED REHABILITATED IN THE PROJECT

Referral Source	Number
Self-referral (70)	43
Physician (72)	37
Department of Welfare (40)	15
Health Clinic (29)	15
Family or Friends (79)	12
Social Security (50)	8
Other Public Agency (59)	4
Artificial Appliance Company (60)	2
Workmen's Compensation (52)	1
State Employment Service (53)	1
Health Nurse (38)	1
High School (14)	1
	140

Sex

Male	64
Female	76
	140

Age (N=140)

Range - 17 to over 60
Average - 36 years, 1 month

Less than 20 years	11
20-29 years	33
30-39 years	29
40-49 Years	33

	Number
50-59 years	26
60 years and over	8
	140

Race

White	140
Non-White	0
	140

Marital Status

Married	91
Widowed	13
Divorced	12
Separated	6
Never Married	18
	140

Dependents

Number of clients with dependents	97
Number of clients with no dependents	43
	140
Average Number of Dependents	2.64

Education

No grades completed	2
1 through 7 grades	29
8 grades	28
9 through 11 grades	31
12 grades	44
13 through 15 grades	2
16 grades and over	4
Not Reported	0
	140

Major Disabling Condition

Visual Impairment	17
Orthopedic deformity or functional impairment, except amputation	34
Mental, personality, and intellectual disorders	9
Hearing Impairment	1
Heart and Circulatory Conditions	14
Respiratory Diseases	12
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	9

	Number
Digestive System Disorders	26
Genito-Urinary System	5
Disabling Conditions, n.e.c.	13
	140

Length of Time on DVR Rolls

Average per case	13 months

Expenditures for Vocational Rehabilitation Services

Total expenditures for VR services for 140 clients	$70,879.28
Average cost per case	$ 506.29

NOTE: Above figures do not include expenditures by other agencies

Occupations of 140 Clients at Closure

Competitive Employment	98
Homemaker, Unpaid Family Workers	42
	140

Title

Homemaker	42
Laborer, General	14
Janitor	5
Nursemaid	4
Secretary	4
Laborer, Farm	4
Case Aide	4
School Bus Driver	3
Handyman	3
Park Worker	3
Tool Dresser	2
Tipple Operator	2
Bulldozer Operator	2
Farmer, General	2
Home Attendant	2
Truck Driver	2
Sales Clerk	2
Secondary School Teacher	1
Postmaster	1
Manager, Store I	1
Aide, Day Care Center	1
Babysitter	1
Manager, Service Establishment	1
Minister	1
Floor Girl, Cafeteria	1
Laundress	1
Building Official	1
Shoemaker, Custom/Clerk	1

	Number
Glass Cutter	1
Truck Driver, Foreman	1
Supervisor, Waterworks	1
Maid	1
Construction Worker	1
Meter Reader/Billing Clerk	1
Automobile Service Mechanic	1
Electronic Technician	1
Leather Worker	1
Waitress	1
Waiter	1
Salad Girl	1
Assembly Line Worker	1
Saw Maker	1
Farm, Foreman	1
Lawyer	1
Pipe Fitter	1
Bookkeeper	1
Night Watchman	1
Maintenance Man	1
Salesman	1
Housekeeper	1
Beautician	1
Taxi Driver	1
Food Service Helper	1
Avon Salesman	1
Laborer/Carpentry	1
College Professor	1
Laborer, Stores	1

Increase in Family Income	Total
Total family income at referral	$335,486.40
Total family income at closure	$473,961.60
Increase in total family income	$138,475.20

Increase in Earnings

Total earnings at referral	$178,649.60
Total earnings at closure	$334,841.60
Increase in earnings	$156,192.00

Services for Individuals

Counseling	140
Diagnosis	140
Restoration (Physical or Mental)	88
Training	
College or University	8
Other Academic (Elem. or High School)	2
Business School	1
Vocational School	1
On-the-Job	1

	Number
Personal and Vocational Adjustment	2
Miscellaneous	2
Maintenance	7
Other Services	32
Services to Family Members	15

COME BACK

Volume XXV, Number 2 Charleston, West Virginia April 1974

RURAL REHABILITATION:
One Community Meets the Challenge

From Charleston, it's a winding three-hour drive through some of West Virginia's most picturesque farmland to Glenville and one of DVR's Rural Offices. Like the pioneer program at Webster Springs and the sister program in Franklin, Glenville is a one-man operation serving a scattered rural population.

At first glance, you might miss the deep spirit of community involvement that has prompted a number of State and Federal projects in an area which just a few short years ago was desperately in need of medical and social services. Counselor-in-Charge Dennis Myers handles the DVR office with the help of one stenographer/assistant, Pam Crislip, and since the office opened in December 1972, the caseload has grown from 33 to over 180. Rehabilitation has become responsive to the needs of Gilmer County . . . and more importantly, people have become responsive to the needs of the handicapped.

What are the problems of a rural office? How far away is medical and dental help? How do you travel there? How much time is left after a counselor travels to and from his office? Where can he send a client for training? Who will hire a person, even after he learns a skill?

Not everyone has a car. The one-a-day Greyhound travels just the main highway, so OEO hired a driver to "taxi" clients for the agency's allowed rate of 11¢ a mile. A new mini bus service promises help with group transportation.

DVR shares offices with the Gilmer County Medical Center . . . the only physicians in the area. Almost half of the patients are referred to Rehabilitation and especially close communication keeps counselor and physicians aware of the client's progress.

Training and placement call for great ingenuity. Glenville State College offers a Program to Success to build basic skills for the college-bound, and Job Services sends an employment counselor into the area monthly. To drum up jobs, Mr. Myers placed want ads in the local paper, and the first spot found part-time work for six handymen. To keep DVR in the news, Myers writes a monthly column for the *Glenville Democrat*.

Special workshops have distinct advantages here. The Homemaker Rehabilitation Counselor, Miss Coombs, and Mr. Myers worked with a group of 7 diabetic women in studying nutrition, diet and budget. There were home visits and a survey of comparative pricings on diabetic foods available.

(continued on page 4)

Intricate piecework quilting is quite an accomplishment for Mrs. Tacie Conrad. Rheumatoid arthritis has confined this 71-year-old Gilmer County woman to a wheelchair for more than 30 years, but she still cares for her home, husband and disabled son. Using a darning needle to push fabric through her ancient Singer treadle, she has worked designs with as many as 7000 pieces per quilt. Rehabilitation has provided surgery to restore function in one hand, but when Counselor Myers suggested a new push-button wheelchair or electric sewing machine, Mrs. Conrad wouldn't hear of it, saying she needed the exercise and just likes to keep busy.

Glenville cont'd...

Inter-agency cooperation is a very personal matter in this area, with Rehabilitation, Welfare, Public Health, private physicians, dentists, local businessmen and local government officials all working on a one-to-one basis. Even Glenville College assigns a Secretarial student to part-time unpaid work with Rehab.

What's unusual about Rehabilitation in Glenville? A great many people individually concerned with the future of the handicapped. What's in the works? Possibly a Day Care Center for the mentally retarded and a Sheltered Workshop . . . an expansion of services and more job opportunities. Community involvement to help solve community problems. And it's working!

DEC 23 1974

COST OF OPERATING FRANKLIN OFFICE
December 1, 1973 - December 1, 1974

Office Rent (@ $132.00 a month)	$1,584.00
Cleaning Lady (@ $25.00 a month)	300.00
Electricity	192.86
Post Office Box Rent	5.40
Cleaning Supplies	28.55
Telephone	202.80
3M Copy Machine Rental	525.00
IBM Maintenance Agreement	133.66
	$2,972.27

Stenographer's Salary - 12-73 to 12-74	
(7 months @ $370.00)	$2,590.00
(5 months @ $398.00)	$1,990.00
	$4,580.00

TOTAL COST

Operating Cost:	$2,972.27
Stenographer;s Salary:	$4,580.00
	$7,552.27

December, 1973

Rent	132.00
Cleaning Lady	25.00
Electricity	44.08
3M Rental	40.00
	$241.08

January, 1974

Telephone	17.20
Cleaning Supplies	4.66
Rent	132.00
Cleaning Lady	25.00
3M Rental	40.00
	$218.86

February, 1974

Telephone	17.20
Rent	132.00
Cleaning Lady	25.00
3M Rental	40.00
Electricity	65.69
	$279.89

March, 1974

Telephone	17.20
Rent	132.00
Cleaning Lady	25.00
Cleaning Supplies	5.24
Telephone	17.20
3M Rental	45.00
	$241.64

April, 1974

Rent	132.00
Cleaning Lady	25.00
3M Rental	45.00
Electricity	53.34
Telephone	17.20
	$272.54

May, 1974

Rent	132.00
Cleaning Lady	25.00
3M Rental	45.00
Telephone	17.20
	$219.20

June, 1974

Cleaning Supplies	2.49
Rent	132.00
Cleaning Lady	25.00
3M Rental	45.00
Telephone	17.20
	$221.69

July, 1974

3M Rental	45.00
Rent	132.00
Cleaning Lady	25.00
Box Rent	5.40
Telephone	17.20
	$224.60

August, 1974

Cleaning Supplies	7.93
Rent	132.00
Cleaning Lady	25.00
3M Rental	45.00
Electricity	6.63
Telephone	16.30
	$232.86

September, 1974

Rent	132.00
Cleaning Lady	25.00
3M Rental	45.00
Telephone	16.30
	$218.30

October, 1974

Rent	132.00
Cleaning Lady	25.00
Electricity	23.12
3M Rental	45.00
Telephone	16.30
	$241.42

November, 1974

Rent	132.00
Cleaning Lady	25.00
Cleaning Supplies	8.23
IBM Maintenance	133.66
3M Rental	45.00
Telephone	16.30
	$360.19

APPENDIX M

-34-

FINAL REPORT PENDLETON COUNTY PROJECT

October 1, 1972 - May 31, 1975

	Fiscal Year 1973	Fiscal Year 1974	Fiscal Year 1975	Total
I. Referrals	66	56	61	183
II. Cases Accepted	41	29	34	104
III. Cases on Hand	7	11	14	
Pre-services	35	28	34	
Total	42	39	48	
26's	26	26	23	75

SOURCES OF NEW REFERRALS DURING THE PROJECT

Code	Fiscal Year 1973	Fiscal Year 1974	Fiscal Year 1975	Total
14	2	2	0	4
24	0	2	1	3
32	2	1	0	3
38	0	1	2	3
40	23	6	5	34
53	0	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	0
72	13	9	15	37
All other sources	26	35	38	99
Total	66	56	61	183

CASELOAD STATISTICS (Pendleton County)

STATUS	July 1, 1970*		October 1, 1972		May 31, 1975	
00	1		2		1	
02	6	7	12	15	10	14
06	0		1		3	
08					24	
10	3		4		2	
12	0		3		0	
14	1		1		4	
16	4	10	13	31	14	34
18	2		3		4	
20	0		0		6	
22	0		6		3	
24	0		1		1	
Sub-total of active cases:	17		46		48**	
26					23	
28					6	
30					1	
					sub-total 30	
			(24 -- 08 closures listed above)		24	
Total of closed cases:					54	
					48	
Grand Total of active and closed cases:					102	

*This was the date I became the itinerant counselor of Pendleton County

**22 of the 48 were severely disabled = 46%

3/1/73

(Pendleton County)
State of West Virginia
State Board of Vocational Education
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

M-3
-36-

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT ON PROJECT OR SPECIAL PROGRAM

Short Title: _____

Person in Charge: _____

Quarter Ending: _____

PART 1. CASEWORK STATISTICS

a.	Total new referrals during the ~~quarter~~ Project	183
b.	Total cases accepted during ~~quarter~~ Project	104
c.	Cases on hand at end of ~~quarter~~ Project	
	Pre-service (00-06)	14
	In-service (10-24)	34
	Total	48
d.	Total cases closed rehabilitated in ~~quarter~~ Project	
e.	Total cases closed rehabilitated this ~~fiscal year~~ Project	75

PART 2. SOURCES OF NEW REFERRALS DURING THE ~~QUARTER~~ PROJECT

Code		
14	Elementary or high school, public or private	4
24	General hospital, public or private	3
32	Community mental health center	3
38	Other public health department, organization or agency including public health nurse or clinic	3
40	Public welfare agency, state and local government	34
53	State employment service	0
56	Correctional institution, court or officer (federal, state, and local)	0
72	Physician	37
	All other sources	99
	TOTAL	183

PART 3. NARRATIVE REPORT

On additional pages, please report significant developments during the quarter. Use the list below as a guide. It is not necessary to comment on each item in the list. Do not use headings. Report each significant development in a separate short paragraph, preferably not more than five or six sentences. The case summary may be somewhat longer, if you wish.

a. Personnel developments
b. Casework service
c. Utilization of community resources
d. Development of community resources
e. Public relations and education
f. Summary of a challenging case

APPENDIX II

PENDLETON COUNTY (1970)

1. Population (1970): 7,031

   Between 1960 and 1970 the population fell from 8,093 to 7,031, a loss of 1,062 or 13.1%.

2. Area: 697 square miles

3. County Seat: Franklin

4. Municipalities:

	Population
Franklin	700

5. General Hospitals: None

6. Secondary Schools:

   Franklin 9-12, 332
   Circleville 9-12, 154

7. Vocational Education: None

8. Newspapers:

   a. Daily

      None

   b. Weekly

      Pendleton Times

9. Radio Stations: None

10. Physicians:

    C. J. Stiles----------Franklin
    H. L. Eye----------Franklin
    O. S. Reynolds ----------Franklin

Rehab. Survey To Be Conducted

Grey Cassell, superintendent of Pendleton County Schools, said today that the local rehabilitation counselor will conduct a survey at Franklin and Circleville High Schools during January.

The survey, which will include all juniors and seniors in both schools, is to determine those students who possess a disability to future employment.

Students who have a permanent disability may be eligible for vocatonal training: this includes college, business school, trade or technical school, on the job, or correspondence training. Other students whose disabilities are not of a permanent nature could obtain medical services to remove or reduce their disability.

Cassell requests all students who possess a disability to complete a survey form. Those students found eligible for training will have their tuition and fees paid by the Rehabilitation Agency.

Pendleton Times
12-6-72

Vocational Rehabilitation Is Explained

Vocational Rehabilitation is a program of physical restoration, job training, and job placement services provided for the handicapped in order that they can earn a living for themselves and their families.

Anyone sixteen years old or more who has a physical or mental handicap that prevents gainful employment (homemaking is considered an occupation) or threatens present or future employment, is usually eligible for Vocational Rehabilitation.

There are no restrictions on the type or cause of a person's handicap. The handicap can result from an accident, (any accident, not just on the job), a disease, or birth. It can be a hidden handicap, such as deafness, heart defect, mental retardation, mental illness, lung disease, speech defect, visual impairment, and arthritis. Or it can be a readily visable handicap such as amputation, paralysis, palsy, total blindness, and some birth defects.

Services provided are as follows: medical diagnosis to determine the exact nature and depth of the disability, psychological and social diagnosis, physical restoration, artificial appliances, job training, tools, licenses and equipment, job placement and follow-up service, guidance and counseling.

If you are handicapped, or know of someone who is, you may obtain information by contacting your local Rehabilitation Office, Spruce Street, Franklin.

Any local organization or civic group who would like a member of the local Rehabilitation Office to speak to the group about services provided by this State agency should also contact the Rehabilitation Office in Franklin.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Appendix O

Field Office Opened In Franklin

Thorold S. Funk, director of the West Virginia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, today announced the opening of a field office in Franklin.

Robert G. Burke, who has been employed as a counselor at the Keyser Office, has been promoted to Counselor II in charge of the office here. Burke is a native of Thomas and has been employed by the Rehabilitation Division since July 1, 1969. He received his A.B. degree from West Virginia University and is married to the former Judith Ann Burns. They have two daughters, Melissa and Monica.

Funk says that the Franklin Field Office will serve the disabled citizens of Pendleton County in a concerted effort to deliver vocational rehabilitation services more effectively and to intensify certain auxiliary services for disabled citizens in this rural area.

The Director added, "Any person who has a physical or mental disability which constitutes a vocational handicap is eligible to apply for rehabilitation services."

26 Rehabilitated Here, Last Year

Twenty-six clients were successfully rehabilitated in Pendleton County during the past fiscal year, July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973, according to Robert Burke of the local rehabilitation office. This more than doubles the 1972 closures.

Of those rehabilitated, twenty received medical services, four received some type of prosthetic appliances (braces, dentures, glasses, limbs), and two received vocational training, one college and one trade school.

The Pendleton County Rehabilitation Office hopes to provide even more services to the disabled this year. Those people who possess a disability which is keeping them from employment are encouraged to contact the local Rehabilitation Office on Spruce Street in Franklin Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. The telephone number is 358-7797.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

5/17/73

Rehabilitation Service Can Help Handicapped

Editor, the Times:

In response to Kelly Pitsenbarger's letter:

Yes, Virginia, there is a Christmas, or should I say, yes, Kelly, there is an agency that can be of some service to you. That agency is the West Virginia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Through Rehabilitation, you can obtain help with your upcoming surgery, the fitting of your prosthetic appliance, and college training upon graduation from Franklin High School.

Not only you, Kelly, but anyone who possesses a physical or mental handicap to employment may apply for Rehabilitation services. Anyone interested in obtaining services from this agency may write to Rehabilitation Services, P. O. Box 546, Franklin, West Virginia, or call 358-7797 Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.

R. G. Burke